

SPHINX LABRUSCÆ.



CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ medio crassiores, seu utraque extremitate attenuatæ, subprismaticæ.

Alæ deflexæ, (volatu graviore vespertino seu matutino.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 796.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

SPHINX olivacea, alis integris, posticis subcæruleis nigro-fasciatis, margine interiore sanguineis.

SPHINX LABRUSCÆ. S. alis subfuscis; primoribus subtus puncto albo, abdomine lateribus punctis quinque albis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 800.

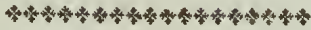
Insectum depinximus elegantissimum, in America australi generatum, a Domina Meriana primo, ut videtur, descriptum et expressum in splendido opere quod inscribitur "Metamorphoses insectorum

Surinamensium." Larva, cui præ alio cibo gratæ sunt variæ vitium species, teste Meriana, Augusto mense in chrysalidem convertitur, e qua Septembri insequente erumpere solet ipsa Sphinx.



P. Wodder Del. et Sculp.

THE
WILD-VINE SPHINX.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ subprismatic, thickest in the middle;
and attenuated at each extremity.

Wings deflected.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Olivaceous SPHINX, with entire wings; the
lower ones blueish with black bars and
blood-red interior margin.

MERIAN. *Ins. Surin.* t. 34.

The highly elegant insect here represented is a native of South-America, and seems to have been first described and figured by the celebrated Madam Merian, in her splendid work on the insects of Surinam. Its caterpillar feeds principally on the different species of Vine. According to Madam Merian it changes to a chrysalis in the month of August, from which in that of September emerges the Sphinx.